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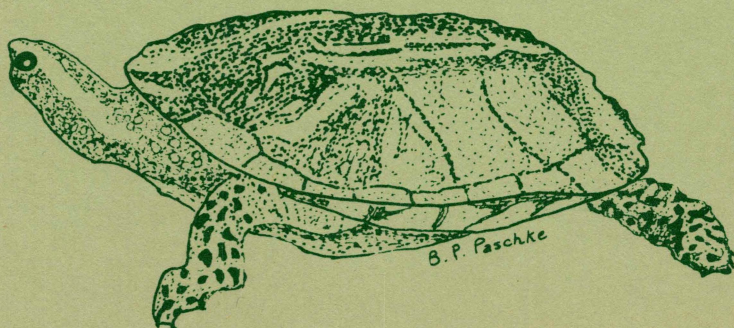
VERNACULAR NAMES of SOUTH AMERICAN TURTLES

by

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SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

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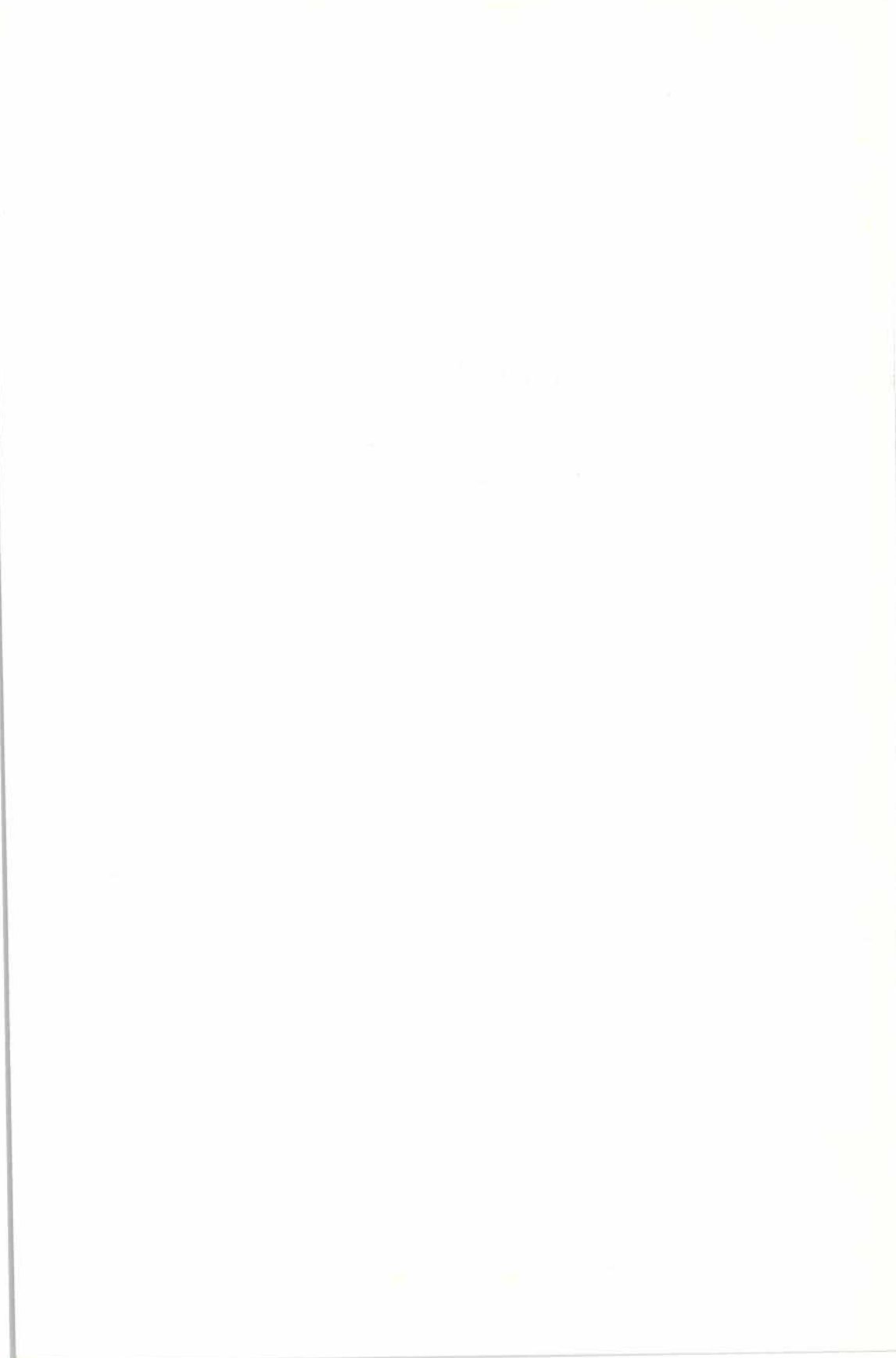
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Introduction

Knowledge of vernacular names can be a useful tool for the field biologist. By questioning local people, one can get a rough idea of the species found in a newly-investigated area and can in some cases quickly determine whether or not further work in the area is likely to be productive. Vernacular names of turtles are especially helpful in several parts of South America (especially Amazonia). Local people frequently distinguish turtle species more than other herps because turtles are often an important food source. Vernacular names can also be of historical interest, showing the influences of different cultures and linguistic groups in a given area.

The following list deals with mainland South America, from the Colombian-Panamanian border south as far as turtles are found. Also included are the Galápagos Islands, which are part of Ecuador, and the island of San Andrés, which belongs to Colombia. A Central American, Mexican and West Indian list will be prepared at a later date when more information becomes available. The names given here are taken from our own field work in South America, from information obtained from other researchers and from a review of the available English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German and Dutch literature on Neotropical turtles. A list of the references consulted follows each family.

Many of the South American names for turtles are of Spanish or Portuguese origin (e.g., *hedionda*, *cabeçudo*) and several are literal translations of English names (e.g., *tortuga dorso de cuero* - leatherback turtle). Spanish and Portuguese names predominate in some areas, especially those that have been settled for a long time (e.g., southeastern Brazil, Argentina). Other names are clearly of Amerindian origin (especially the widespread Quechua language of Peru and the Tupi-Guaraní language or *lingua geral* of Brazil) and have been incorporated in the Portuguese or Spanish vocabularies that are now used in most of South America. This is especially true in Amazonia, where the Quechua influence (e.g., *ashna charapa*) extends roughly to the Peruvian-Brazil border, there to be gradually replaced by names derived from Tupi-Guaraní (e.g., *jabuti*, *aiaçá*). We have also included a number of Indian names of very restricted local use. These are followed by the name of the tribe and the area it occupies (in parentheses). We were able to find a variety of these names in the literature, but they are rapidly disappearing as the Indian cultures themselves are absorbed by Western civilization.

Generally speaking, large economically important turtles like *Podocnemis expansa* and very distinctive turtles like *Chelus fimbriatus* have the same name over a large geographic area. On the other hand, small rather nondescript species (e.g., *Kinosternon scorpioides*, *Rhinoclemmys* spp.) may have a wide variety of names within a single country. For the more restricted names, we have tried to include the geographic region in which each is used. If one name predominates over all others in a given country, we list it in bold-face type.

For convenience, we have provided two lists. One is organized systematically (by family and species), with the names used for each species in each of the countries in which it occurs (if names are available). The other is an alphabetical list of vernacular names, together with English translations (if known) and the corresponding scientific name of the species. The first list will enable the researcher interested in a particular species to quickly find the vernacular names used in each country. The second will make it possible to determine the species to which a particular vernacular name refers.

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NAMES BY SPECIES AND COUNTRY *

INFRAORDER CRYPTODIRA

FAMILY CHELONIIDAE (Achaval, 1976; Donoso-Barros, 1966; Espinoza, 1970; Freiberg, 1967, 1971; Goeldi, 1906; von Ihering, 1968; Kappler, 1885; Luederwaldt, 1926; Medem, 1958, 1962a, 1962b, 1968a; Mittermeier, 1971; Orcés, 1949; Roze, 1955; Schulz, 1975; Van Lidth de Jeude, 1914-1917)

Caretta caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)

Argentina: Tortuga de mar; tortuga franca; caguamo; falso carey

Brazil: Tartaruga do mar; tartaruga mestiça; tartaruga cabeça

Colombia: Caguamo; gogó; falsa carey

Uruguay: Tortuga falsa carey

Venezuela: Cardon

Caretta caretta gigas Deraniyagala, 1933

Chile: Tortuga boba

Colombia: Caguamo, caguama

Chelonia mydas mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)

Argentina: Tortuga verde; tortuga carey; tortuga de mar; carey

Brazil: Tartaruga; tartaruga do mar; suruanã (other spellings: surúanã, suruaná, uruanã) (northern coast of Brazil, especially the island of Marajó at the delta of the Rio Amazonas)

Colombia: Tortuga; tortuga verde (Cartagena); tortuga blanca (Isla Fuerte east of the delta of the Río Sinú); moro (♀) yauc (♂) (Cuna Indians, living in the Río Arquia, lower Río Atrato, Dept. Chocó and the Río Caimán, Golfo de Urabá, Dept. Antioquia in Colombia, and the San Blas islands in Panama)

French Guiana: Kaouane, ouyamoury (old names mentioned in Barrere, 1741, 1743)

Guyana: Bettia

Surinam: **Krapé** (Surinaams); kadaloe (phonetic spelling: ka:daloe; Carib Indians); portoka (Arawak Indians); peñung (Javanese); ouyamouri (Fermin, 1765)

Uruguay: Tortuga verde

Venezuela: Tortuga verde; tortuga comestible; tortuga de sopa; caguamo

Chelonia mydas agassizii Bocourt, 1868

Chile: Tortuga verde; tortuga comestible

Peru: Tortuga verde

Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766)

Argentina: Tortuga carey

Brazil: **Tartaruga de pente**; tartaruga de casco

Colombia: Carey

Surinam: **Karét** (Surinaams); kalaluwa (phonetic spelling: ka:laluwa; Carib Indians)

Venezuela: Carey

* Taxonomy above the generic level follows Gaffney (1975).

Eretmochelys imbricata bissa (Rüppell, 1835)

Chile: Tortuga carey

Ecuador: Tortuga carey

Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz, 1829)

Chile: Tortuga olivacea

Guyana: Terekay

Surinam: **Warana** (Surinaams); kulalashi (phonetic spelling: kula:lashi; Carib Indians)

FAMILY DERMOCHELYIDAE (Achaval, 1976; Cunha, O. R. da, 1975; Donoso-Barros, 1966; Freiberg, 1971; Fretey, 1977; Kappler, 1885; Luederwaldt, 1926; Medem, 1958, 1968a; Roze, 1955; Schulz, 1975)

Dermochelys coriacea coriacea (Linnaeus, 1766)

Argentina: Tortuga laúd; tortuga canál; tortuga sin concha

Brazil: **Tartaruga de couro**; tartaruga coriacea; tartaruga gigante; tartaruga-de-óleo (Pará)

Colombia: Tortuga canál; canál; barriguda

French Guiana: Cada-arou (Carib Indians, Galibi area)

Guyana: Matamata; Orinook turtle; canal

Surinam: **Aitkanti**, **siksikanti*** (Surinaams); kawana, kawana tibitibisitjing (phonetic spelling: kawa:na; Carib Indians); bulos (Javanese)

Uruguay: Tortuga laúd

Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii (Garman, 1884)

Chile: Tortuga laúd del Pacífico; tortuga coriacea del Pacífico

Peru: Tortuga dorso de cuero; tinglada

FAMILY CHELYDRIDAE (Dahl and Medem, 1964; Medem, 1962a, 1968a, 1971)

Chelydra serpentina acutirostris Peters, 1862

Colombia: Bache (Dept. Choco); tortugaña (Depts. Valle, Cauca and Nariño); báchara, guáchara (upper Río Sinú, Dept. Córdoba); guachi (Engverá or Emberá Indians, Río Esmeraldas, tributary of upper Río Sinú, Dept. Córdoba); pimpano (region of Armenia, Dept. Quindío)

Ecuador: Charapa, chirapa; tortugaña (Dept. Esmeraldas)

FAMILY EMYDIDAE (Dahl and Medem, 1964; d'Audretsch, 1965; Freiberg, 1967, 1971; Fretey, 1977; Froes, 1957; von Ihering, 1968; Luederwaldt, 1926; Medem, 1958, 1962a, 1968a; Mittermeier, 1971)

Chrysemys scripta callirostris (Gray, 1855)**

Colombia: Icotea, jicotea (Depts. of Magdalena, Atlántico and Bolívar); icotea blanca (Río Sinú, Dept. Córdoba); icotea fina, icotea lisa (Maralú, upper Río San Jorge, tributary of Río Cauca)

Venezuela: Morrocoy de agua (Tucacas and Chiriviche, state of Falcón)

* Fishermen in Surinam and French Guiana distinguish two forms of leatherback: the aitkanti (eight sides) and the siksikanti (six sides). "The first form, when on its belly, shows 8 flat longitudinal bands, 6 bounded by the ridges on the carapace and one on each side of the plastron. These 2 bands on the side of the plastron are only partly visible in the siksikanti because their bottom bordering ridges are located further underneath the turtle. In addition, siksikantis average somewhat smaller than aitkantis and some egg-hunters can distinguish between the nests and tracks of these two forms.... Although several local observers have reported these and other differences between the two forms, available data suggest that all are ontogenetically derived" (Schulz, 1975, p. 15).

** We follow Moll and Legler's (1971) scheme for the allocation of Neotropical species and subspecies of *Chrysemys*, but agree with McDowell (1964) and Weaver and Rose (1967) that *Chrysemys* and *Pseudemys* are congeneric.

Chrysemys scripta dorbignyi (Dumeril and Bibron, 1835)

Argentina: Tortuga pintada; tortuga pintada típica; tortuga de D'Orbigny

Brazil: Tigre d'agua; tartaruga-"japoneza"; tartaruga-verde; cágado

Paraguay: Tortuga acuática; karumbé-hy (Guarani language)

Uruguay: Morrocoyo

Chrysemys scripta ssp. *

Colombia: Pecho de Carey (Sautatá, Riosucio, Río Truandó, and other tributaries of the lower Río Atrato, Dept. Chocó); chibigüi (use of this name is the result of confusion with *Rhinoclemmys punctularia melanosterna*)

Chrysemys scripta ssp. nov.

Brazil: Capininga (Ilha São Luis region, state of Maranhão)

Rhinoclemmys annulata (Gray, 1860) **

Colombia: Montañé (Dept. Cauca, Dept. Nariño, Dept. Chocó); carranchina (Río Manso, tributary of Río Sinú, Dept. Córdoba); bambero (Río Baudó, Dept. Chocó, Río Mataje and Río Saundé, Dept. Nariño); patigua (Cuna Indians living in the Río Arquia, lower Río Atrato, Dept. Chocó and the Río Caimán, Golfo de Urabá, Dept. Antioquia in Colombia, and the San Blas Islands in Panamá); morrocoy (use of this name results from confusion with *Geochelone carbonaria*).

Rhinoclemmys punctularia punctularia (Daudin, 1802)

Brazil: **Jabuti-aperema, aperema**; pitiú (name cited for this species by von Ihering, 1968, but almost certainly an error, P. Vanzolini, pers. comm.; see *Podocnemis sextuberculata*)

French Guiana: To'tue se'pent (Creole); kaw-wata (Boni Bushnegroes); ara-caga (Carib Indians, Galibi area); ayoulouta àkàkusiwa (Wayapi Indians)

Guyana: Labaria

Surinam: Arakaka (Surinaams); peini edé alakadjé (Kwinti Bushnegroes); kula-lawai (Wayana Indians); alasú (Arawak Indians)

Rhinoclemmys punctularia diademata (Mertens, 1954)

Colombia: Inguensa (Ríos Zulia, Catatumbo, etc. in Territorio Catatumbo and Dept. Norte de Santander)

Rhinoclemmys punctularia melanosterna (Gray, 1861)

Colombia: Chibigüi (Emberá or Engverá Indian name used in Dept. Chocó and also Río Esmeraldas region of Dept. Córdoba); bijaoguera (Rioviejo, Dept. Bolívar; Río Nechi, tributary of Río Cauca, Dept. Antioquia; lower Río San Jorge, Depts. Bolívar and Sucre); cabeza de bija, cabeza pintada, cabeza rayada (Quibdó, Dept. Chocó; Río San Juan and Río Colima, Dept. Chocó); palmera (middle and upper Río Sinú, Dept. Córdoba; Sautatá and Unguía, lower Río Atrato, Dept. Chocó; sometimes used in the upper Río San Jorge and Río Uré, Dept. Chocó); icotea (Acandí, Golfo de Urabá, Dept. Chocó; this animal may be confused with *Chrysemys scripta* ssp. which is the turtle to which the name icotea usually refers); icotea palmera de cuello largo (Maralú, upper Río San Jorge, Dept. Chocó); inguensa (region of La Girona, east of Lebrija); Local Indian names: Chibigüi paimá (Noanamá Indians, Río San Juan, Dept. Chocó)

* Most authors use either the name *Chrysemys scripta ornata* or *Chrysemys ornata ornata* for the *Chrysemys* occurring in the Río Atrato drainage of Colombia. However, Moll and Legler (1971) point out that the name "ornata" applies only to a subspecies from western Mexico and that the correct subspecific name for the Río Atrato subspecies has yet to be determined.

** Smith and Smith (1975), Smith, et al. (1975) and Ernst (1978) use the generic name *Callopsis* Gray, 1863 for these turtles. However, Fretey, et al. (1977) and Smith (1978) point out that the name *Rhinoclemmys* Gray, 1863, is in fact valid, and their decision is followed here.

Rhinoclemmys nasuta (Boulenger, 1902)

Colombia: Chibigüi (Quibdó, upper Río Atrato, Dept. Chocó; Ríos Juruvidá, Docampadó, Siguirisúa and other rivers on Pacific coast of Dept. Chocó); tortuga blanca (Ríos San Juan and Baudó, Dept. Chocó); sabaleta, sabaletera, zabaleta (Río Guapí, Río Dagua and other rivers on Pacific coast of Dept. Cauca); Río Sabaletas or Zabaletas, tributary of Río Anchicaya, south of Buenaventura, Dept. Valle, south to Dept. Nariño on Pacific coast)

Ecuador: Vernacular name unknown

FAMILY TESTUDINIDAE (Carvalho, 1951; de Civrieux, 1973; Coudreau, 1897; Coutinho, 1868; Dahl and Medem, 1964; d'Audretsch, 1965; Espinoza, 1970; Ferreira, 1786; Freiberg, 1967, 1971; Fretey, 1977; Geijskes, 1954; Goeldi, 1906; Guallart, 1968; Hoge, 1952; von Ihering, 1968; Kappler, 1885; Kerr, 1950; Lenselink, 1972; Luederwaldt, 1926; Medem, 1958, 1960, 1962a, 1968a; Mittermeier, 1971; Morey, 1970; Orces, 1949; Van Lidth de Jeude, 1914-1917; Vanzolini, 1958)

Geochelone carbonaria (Spix, 1824)

Bolivia: Peto de tierra (♂), peta de tierra (♀)

Brazil: **Jabuti, jaboti, jabota** (♀ only); jabuti-piranga; carumbé, jabuti-carumbé (names used for males in Amazonia); jabuti-tucumã (name used in Rio Tocantins according to von Ihering, 1968); cágado (southern Brazil, state of Mato Grosso); Local Indian names: acou ouri, cotubano (Karajá Indians, Rio Tocantins-Araguaia); aiué (Kuikoro, Kalapalo and Matipú Indians, upper Rio Xingu); aiuvé (Mehinaku and Waurá Indians, upper Rio Xingu); capron (Kayapó Indians, Rio Tocantins-Araguaia); hwiiksabu (Canoeiros or Rikbaktsa Indians, Rio Juruena, Mato Grosso); irrikumalo (Ualapiti Indians, upper Rio Xingu); konti (Suiá Indians, upper Rio Xingu); pouipat-peuk (Mundurucú Indians, Rio Tapajós); tacourari (Juruna Indians, Rio Xingu); tarapék (Aueti Indians, upper Rio Xingu); tauatsibutá (Kamaiurá Indians, upper Rio Xingu); uatsiputá (Naruôto Indians, upper Rio Xingu); urútsu (Trumai Indians, upper Rio Xingu); waiaumu (Kaxuiana Indians, upper Rio Trombetas and Pouso Tirio on Surinam-Brazil border); yarou (Arara Indians, Rio Xingu)

Colombia: **Morrocóy**, morrocóyo; morroco; Local Indian names: wayapopi harra (Guahibo Indians, Comisaría Vichada); yaimoro (Cuna Indians living in Río Arquia, lower Río Atrato, Dept. Chocó and Río Caimán, Golfo de Urabá, Dept. Antioquia in Colombia, and also in the San Blas Islands in Panama)

Ecuador: Motelo, motolo

French Guiana: To'tue terre (Creole); kaw (Boni Bushnegroes); kalume (Carib Indians, Galibi region)

Paraguay: Karumbé

Surinam: **Sekrepatoe, sabana sekrepatoe**, ledifoetoe (or redifoetoe) sekrepatoe (Surinaams); sabana kokoma (kwinti Bushnegroes); kóh (Paramaccaner and Aucaner Bushnegroes); lugusú (Saramaccaner Bushnegroes); waiaumu (phonetic spelling: waya:min; Carib Indians); kuria, kurija (Trio Indians); kulipupeh (Wayana Indians); hikuri (Arawak Indians); kuro da rat (Javanese)

Venezuela: **Morrocóy**; Local Indian names: wayamo (Makiritare Indians); vadamo, wadamo (Kariña Indians)

Geochelone chilensis (Gray, 1870)

Argentina: Tortuga de tierra; tortuga de tierra de la Argentina; tortuga terrestre

Paraguay: Local Indian name: potrunrut (Natokoi Indians)

Geochelone denticulata (Linnaeus, 1766)

Bolivia: Peto de tierra (♂); peta de tierra (♀)

Brazil: **Jabuti, jaboti** (also spelled jaboty and jabuty in older references); **jabota** (females only); jabuti-tinga; carumbé, jabuti-carumbé (names used for males in Amazonia); cágado (name sometimes used in southern Brazil and the state of Mato Grosso); Local Indian names: acou ouri, cotubano (Karajá Indians, Rio Tocantins-Araguaia); aiué (Kuikoro, Kalapalo and Matipú Indians, upper Rio Xingu); aiuvé (Mehinaku and Waurá Indians, upper Rio Xingu); capron (Kayapó Indians, Rio Tocantins-Araguaia); hwiक्सabu (Canoeiros or Rikbaktsa Indians, Rio Jurueña, Mato Grosso); irrikumalo (Ualapiti Indians, upper Rio Xingu); konti (Suiá Indians, upper Rio Xingu); kapranno (Canela Indians, state of Maranhão); poui (Mundurucú Indians, Rio Tapajós); tacourari (Juruna Indians, Rio Xingu); tarapék (Aueti Indians, upper Rio Xingu); tauatsibutá (Kamaiurá Indians, upper Rio Xingu); uatsi-putá (Naruôto Indians, upper Rio Xingu); urútsu (Trumái Indians, upper Rio Xingu); waïamu (Kaxuiana Indians, upper Rio Trombetas and Pouso Tirio on Surinam-Brazil border); yarou (Arara Indians, Rio Xingu).

Colombia: **Morrocóy**, morrocóy; morroco; Local Indian names: wayapopi harra (Guahibo Indians, Comisaría Vichada)

Ecuador: Motelo, motolo

French Guiana: **To'tue terre** (Creole); kaw (Boni Bushnegroes); woyamou (Carib Indians, Galibi area); kuli-putpë (Wayana Indians); yàwisi, yàwipilá (Wayapi Indians); ouyamou (Barrere, 1741)

Peru: Motelo; Local Indian names: Cuncuim, iguanch cuncumín (Jíbaro-Aguaruna, upper Rio Marañón)

Surinam: **Sekrepatoe**, boesi sekrepatoe (Surinaams); kóh (Paramaccaner and Aucaner Bushnegroes); kokoma (Kwinti Bushnegroes); lugusú (Saramaccaner Bushnegroes); waïamu (phonetic spelling: waya:mim: Carib Indians); kuría, kurija (Trio Indians); kulipueh (Wayana Indians); hikurí (Arawak Indians); kuro da rat (Javanese); itoeroewajamoeroe (Carib Indians) (d'Audretsch, 1965)

Venezuela: **Morrocóy**; Local Indian names: wayamo (Makiritare Indians); wadamo, vadamo (Kariña Indians)

Geochelone elephantopus (Harlan, 1827)

Ecuador (Galápagos Islands): Galápagu

FAMILY KINOSTERNIDAE (Dahl and Medem, 1964; Ferreira, 1786; Fiasson, 1945; Freiberg, 1967, 1971; Fretey, 1977; Larrea, 1948; Medem, 1958, 1962a, 1962b, 1968a, 1971; Morey, 1970; Van Lidth de Jeude, 1914-1917; Vanzolini, 1958)

Kinosternon dunni Schmidt, 1947

Colombia: Cabeza de trozo (Ríos San Juan and Baudó, Dept. Chocó)

Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides (Linnaeus, 1766)

Brazil: Muçua, muçuan (also spelled mussuã, mussuan, mussuam, mussuána in older references - name used in lower Amazonian region, esp. the delta of the Amazon, state of Pará); jurará (state of Maranhão; also used in Lago Miúá, Rio Solimões - upper Rio Amazonas, state of Amazonas); jabuti-putiapêna (old name mentioned in Ferreira, 1786); Local Indian names: kapranno-peiré (Canela Indians, state of Maranhão)

Colombia: Tapaculo (upper Rio Caqueta; upper Rio Putumayo); chibirí (Ríos Orinoco and Casanare); galápagu mión (Rio Arauca; upper Rio Casanare); guachupe (lower Rio Casanare; Pto. Carreño, Comisaría Vichada); pivichigua (Rio Casanare); morichalero (Llanos area, Ríos Meta and Vichada); pecho quebrado (Pto. Carreño, Comisaría Vichada); kulumayawa (Guahibo Indians, Comisaría Vichada)

French Guiana: To'tue boîte, racaca (Creole); kaw-wata (Boni Bushnegroes); kulalawa (Wayana Indians); kulikuliyele (Wayapi Indians); enarakaka (Barrere, 1741)

- Peru: Loro charapa, ashna charapa (Iquitos region, Dept. Loreto); tortuga buitре, tortuga bico de papagaio (names given for this turtle in the Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado" in Lima)
- Surinam: Sekrepatoe, arakaka (Surinaams); watrakóh (Paramaccaner and Aucaner Bushnegroes); watra alakadjé (Kwinti Bushnegroes); wata lugusú (Saramaccaner Bushnegroes); arakaka (Carib Indians); kulalawai (Wayana Indians); alasú (Arawak Indians)
- Venezuela: **Morrocóy de agua**; pecho quebrado, guachupele (names used by Colombians working in Venezuela according to E. Mondolfi, pers. comm.); galápago

Kinosternon scorpioides albogulare (Duméril and Bocourt, 1870)
Colombia (Island of San Andrés): Swanka, shangua, shankwa

Kinosternon scorpioides panamense Schmidt, 1946
Colombia: Tapaculo, galápago (Río Sinú; Dept. Sucre)

Kinosternon scorpioides seriei Freiberg, 1936
Argentina: Tortuga barrosa; casquito; tortuga de caja

Kinosternon spurrelli (Boulenger, 1913)
Colombia: **Tapaculo**, tapaculo liso; galápago (lower Río Atrato, Dept. Chocó; Río Sinú, Dept. Córdoba; Río San Jorge, tributary of Río Cauca); culitap (Ríos Docampadó, Siguirisúa and Juruvidá, Dept. Chocó); tapón (upper Río Uré, Dept. Córdoba); bipuámia (Engverá or Emberá Indians, Río Esmeraldas, tributary of upper Río Sinú, Dept. Córdoba)

Kinosternon sp. *
Colombia: Morrocóy de agua (municipality of Vergara, Dept. Cundinamarca)

INFRAORDER PLEURODIRA

FAMILY PELOMEDUSIDAE (Alarcon Pardo, 1969; Anonymous, 1973; Bergman, 1974; de Civrieux, 1973; Coutinho, 1868; Dahl and Medem, 1964; Espinoza, 1970; Ferreira, 1786; Fretey, 1977; Froes, 1957; Goeldi, 1906; Guallart, 1968; Hoge, 1952; von Ihering, 1968; Luederwaldt, 1926; Medem, 1958, 1960, 1968a, 1968b, 1968c, 1969, 1971; Mittermeier and Wilson, 1974; Mondolfi, 1955; Morey, 1970; Orcés, 1949; Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1963)

Peltocephalus tracaxus (Spix, 1824)

Brazil: **Cabeçudo**; cabeça de cachorro (Codajás, Rio Solimões, state of Amazonas); jurará-acanguaçu (also spelled acanguçu, acangauaçu, acanguassu), arara-jurará (old names mentioned in Ferreira, 1786 and Coutinho, 1868)

Colombia: **Cabezón**, cabezona (Ríos Isana, Guainia and Inírida in Comisaría Vaupés; Comisaría Vichada); cabezudo (lower Río Caquetá, lower Río Putumayo); tartaruga arara (lower Río Caquetá); tortuga del charco (Puerto Nariño, Río Amazonas)

Peru: Guacamayo charapa**

Venezuela: Cabezón, cabezona

* The animal referred to here is an undescribed species or subspecies closely related to *Kinosternon spurrelli* and *Kinosternon leucostomum*. It is known only from a handful of localities in the Depts. of Cundinamarca, Huila, Tolima and Santander, and was referred to as *Kinosternon "postinguinale"* in previous Medem publications. However, examination of the types of *K. postinguinale* indicates that *K. postinguinale* is probably a synonym of *K. leucostomum* and is, in any case, distinct from the Colombian animal.

** Although *Peltocephalus tracaxus* has not been officially recorded from Peru, local people are familiar with it and have a name for it (P. Soini, pers. comm.).

Podocnemis erythrocephala (Spix, 1824)

Brazil: **Irapuca, irapoca** (Río Negro drainage, state of Amazonas); arapucá, uirá-pocca, uira-pequê, jurará-uirapequê

Colombia: Chipire * (tributaries of the Río Orinoco, including the Ríos Tomo and Tuparro and perhaps several others)

Venezuela: Chimpire, chipire (Brazo Casiquiare, upper Río Orinoco)

Podocnemis expansa (Schweigger, 1812)

Bolivia: Tartaruga

Brazil: **Tartaruga**; tartaruga-grande; tartaruga-amazonense; tartaruga-da-Amazônia; tartaruga-verdadeira-da-Amazônia; capitari, capitari (males only); capitão (males only, Río Trombetas, state of Pará); jurará-acu** (females only); jurararetê (old name mentioned in Ferreira, 1786); Local Indian names: araire (Kamaiurá Indians, upper Río Xingu); arítsata (Kalapalo Indians, upper Río Xingu); arítsata (Kuikoro and Matipú Indians, upper Río Xingu); cagnagnaré (Mundurucú Indians, Río Tapajós); caprapocti (Kayapó Indians, Río Tocantins-Araguaia); coatouné, cotoni (Karajá Indians, Río Tocantins-Araguaia); fouébéra (Juruna Indians, Río Xingu); ichawaruyimo (Kaxuiana Indians, upper Río Trombetas and Surinam-Brazil border); kaiúvarágo (Naruôto Indians, upper Río Xingu); karankuké (Suiá Indians, upper Río Xingu); majajálo (Mehinaku Indians, upper Río Xingu); mazazalo (Waurá Indians, upper Río Xingu); paxaralo (Ualapiti Indians, upper Río Xingu); péoume (Arara Indians, Río Xingu); tavaureremit (Aueti Indians, upper Río Xingu); utsarára (Trumái Indians, upper Río Xingu); yavaci (Apiacá Indians, Río Tapajós).

Colombia: Tortuga, chapanera, samurita (Llanos Orientales, including Dept. Meta, Intendencia Arauca, Intendencia Casanare, and Comisaría Vichada; Río Orinoco drainage); charapa (females only in lower Río Caquetá, lower Río Putumayo and Río Amazonas; both sexes in upper Río Putumayo); capitari (males only in lower Río Caquetá, lower Río Putumayo and Río Amazonas); caretá (name used for largest specimens in vicinity of Puerto Carreño, Comisaría Vichada); chapanera (name used for second largest size category in vicinity of Puerto Carreño); samurita (name used for small individuals in vicinity of Puerto Carreño); pocera (names used for hatchlings in vicinity of Puerto Carreño); Local Indian names: Jipú (Yucuna Indians, lower Río Caqueta); harra (Guahibo Indians, Comisaría Vichada)

Ecuador: Charapa, charapa grande

Peru: **Charapa**; Local Indian names: Chájp (Jíbaro-Aguaruna Indians, upper Río Marañon; shahue (Shipibo Indians, Panaillo, Río Ucayali)

Venezuela: Tortuga, tortuga arrau, arrau (Río Orinoco); Local Indian names: warara (Makiritare Indians, upper Río Orinoco); Kariña Indians, Llanos Orientales)

Podocnemis lewyana Duméril, 1852

Colombia: **Tortuga**; tortuga de agua; Local Indian name: Egorobachí (Emberá or Engverá Indians, Río Esmeraldas, tributary of upper Río Sinú, Dept. Córdoba)

Podocnemis sextuberculata Cornalia, 1849

Brazil: **Aiaçá, iaçá** (also spelled aiucá, ayacá, ayassá) (Manaus area; upper Amazonian region, esp. Río Solimões); **pitiú** (lower Amazonian region, esp. Río Trombetas); cambeua, cambeva (Río Tapajós); jurará-pitiú

* As in the preceding case, *P. erythrocephala* has not yet been collected in Colombia, but is known to local people and is given a vernacular name.

** The name **jurará** for this and other turtles is of Tupi origin and was once widespread. However, in modern Amazonia it is decreasing in use and rarely heard.

Colombia: **Cupiso**; ayasá (lower Río Caquetá; lower Río Putumayo; Río Amazonas)

Peru: Cupiso

Podocnemis unifilis Troschel, 1848

Bolivia: peto de agua (♂); peta de agua (♀)

Brazil: **Tracajá**; tracaxá; zé-prego (name sometimes used for males in Brazilian Amazonia); anayuri (♂); Local Indian names: Coancto-it (Kayapó Indians, Rio Tocantins-Araguaia); cootou, òtu (Karajá Indians, Rio Tocantins-Araguaia); fikútava (Kalapalo Indians, upper Río Xingu); fikutáva (Kuikoro and Matipú Indians, upper Río Xingu); foué (Juruna Indians, Río Xingu); ichawalo (Kaxuiana Indians, upper Río Trombetas and Surinam-Brazil border); ikiu (Waurá Indians, upper Río Xingu); ipiú (Mehinaku Indians, upper Río Xingu); irú (Ualapiti Indians, upper Río Xingu); karranti (Suiá Indians, upper Río Xingu); ouaouiriouato (Maués Indians, Río Tapajós); pé (Arara Indians, Río Xingu); shawaruima (Trio Indians, Surinam-Brazil border); tavâjê (Auetí Indians, upper Río Xingu); tavatso (Naruoto Indians, upper Río Xingu); trakaia (Kamaiurá Indians, upper Río Xingu); tsulo (Trumái Indians, upper Río Xingu); yavaci-ihí (Apiacá Indians, Río Tapajós)

Colombia: Terecay (Río Orinoco basin; Llanos Orientales, including Dept. Meta, Intendencias Arauca and Casanare, Comisaría Vichada); terecay, taricaya (both sexes in upper Río Putumayo and lower Río Caquetá; charapa (upper Río Caquetá to Río Caguán); capitari (♂) and taricayá (♀) (lower Río Caquetá; Río Amazonas); anayuri (old name heard by Medem in La Pedrera, Río Caquetá in 1958; probably not in use anymore); Local Indian names: Col-tiri (♂), col-gó (♀) (Coreguajé Indians, Río Orteguaza, upper Río Caguán); tsarope (Guahibo Indians, Comisaría Vichada)

Ecuador: Charapa pequeña; terecay

French Guiana: Tawalu (Wayapi Indians)

Guyana: Terekay

Peru: Taricaya; taricay; Local Indian name: Cabori (Shipibo Indians, Panaillo, Río Ucayali)

Venezuela: Terecay; terecaya; Local Indian names: Wi'ri (Makiritare Indians, upper Río Orinoco); tarékada, terékaya (Kariña Indians, Llanos Orientales)

Podocnemis vogli Müller, 1935

Colombia: Sabanera; galápaga

Venezuela: Galápago; galápago llanero; gurruña

FAMILY CHELIDAE (Achaval, 1976; Bertoni, 1918; de Civrieux, 1973; Dahl and Medem, 1964; d'Audretsch, 1965; Espinoza, 1970; Ferreira, 1786; Fiasson, 1945; Flores, 1969; Freiberg, 1967, 1970, 1971; Fretey, 1977; Froes, 1957; Geijskes, 1954; Gualart, 1968; Hoge, 1952; von Ihering, 1968; Kappler, 1885; Lenselink, 1972; Luederwaldt, 1926; Medem, 1958, 1960, 1968a, 1968b, 1969, 1971; Mondolfi, 1955; Morey, 1970; Orcés, 1949; Rohl, 1949; Van Lidth de Jeude, 1914-1917; Vanzolini, 1958)

Chelus fimbriatus (Schneider, 1783)

Bolivia: Matamatá

Brazil: Matamatá (also spelled matá-matá, mata-matá, matamata); Local Indian name: Wemá (Karajá Indians, Rio Tocantins-Araguaia)

Colombia: Matamatá (also spelled mata-matá, matamata) (Río Guayabero-Guaviare; Río Vaupés; Río Putumayo; Río Caquetá; Río Amazonas); ico-tea (Ríos Meta and Vichada); caripatúa (upper Río Casanare and Río Arauca); Local Indian name: Ope hara (Guahibo Indians, Comisaría Vichada)

Ecuador: Matamata; mata

French Guiana: To'tue se'pent (Creole); raparapa (Barrere, 1741); matamata (Bruguiera, 1792) — no longer commonly used; Local Indian names: Kulalawa-imin (Wayana Indians); yawimocy (Wayapí Indians)

Guyana: Matamata

Peru: Matamata; mata-mata

Surinam: Raparapa (Fermin, 1765)

Venezuela: Caripatúa; jicotea; matamata; Local Indian names: Matá'matá (Makiritare Indians, upper Río Orinoco); matámata (Kariña Indians, Llanos Orientales)

Hydromedusa maximiliani (Mikan, 1820)

Brazil: Cágado; cágado de pescoço comprido; cágado d'agua doce

Hydromedusa tectifera (Cope, 1869)

Argentina: Tortuga de río; tortuga de arroyo; tortuga de río de cuello largo

Brazil: Cágado; cágado de pescoço comprido; cágado d'agua doce

Uruguay: Tortuga de arroyo; tortuga cabeza de vibora

Phrynops dahli Zangerl and Medem, 1958

Colombia: Carranchina (Sincelejo, Dept. Sucre)

Phrynops geoffroanus tuberosus (Peters, 1870)

Brazil: Cágado, cágado d'agua doce (southern Brazil); lalá (Amazonia); cargado do rio (old name mentioned by Wied, 1825 and Schinz, 1833); Local name: Cangapara (Igarapé Mau, tributary of Rio Branco, below Rio Catrimaní); korotiock (Botocudisch — Wied, 1825)

Colombia: Matamatá (upper Río Caquetá to Río Caguán); charapa (upper Río Inírida; Río Vaupés; upper Río Apaporis; lower Río Caquetá); bachala (Comisaria Vichada); Local Indian name: Cama-cól (Coreguajé Indians, Río Orteguaza, upper Río Caquetá)

Phrynops geoffroanus sspp. (Schweigger, 1812)

Argentina: Tortuga de laguna; tortuga acuática; tortuga de río

Paraguay: Tortuga acuática; karumbé-hy (Guaraní language)

Uruguay: Tortuga de la herradura

Phrynops gibbus (Schweigger, 1812)

Colombia: Hedionda; Local Indian names: Curíza (Carijona Indians, Vaupés region)

French Guiana: To'tue se'pent (Creole); Local Indian names: Mara-youbeta (Carib Indians, Galibi region)

Peru: Charapa; charapa de aguajal; ashna charapa

Surinam: Watra-sekrepatoe, kromnikki, arakaka (Surinaams); watrakóh (Aucaner and Paramaccaner Bushnegroes); kromnikki alakadjé (Kwinti Bushnegroes); wata-lugusú (Saramaccaner Bushnegroes); pejo, peyo (Trio Indians); kulalawai (Wayana Indians); alasú (Arawak Indians)

Phrynops hilarii (Duméril and Bibron, 1835)

Argentina: Tortuga de arroyo; tortuga de laguna; tortuga pantanosa; tortuga de los pantanos; tortuga acuática

Brazil: Cágado

Uruguay: Tortuga de arroyo; tortuga de laguna; campanita; tortuga de vientra manchado

Phrynops nasutus (Schweigger, 1812)

Brazil: Lalá (Amazonia)

Colombia: Matamatá (Río Amazonas); Local Indian name: Jára (Yucuna Indians, lower Río Caquetá)

French Guiana: Ayoulouta (Oyampi Indians)

Peru: Charapa; charapa de aguajal; charapita de aguajal; ashna charapa

Surinam: Kromnikki, watra-sekrepatoe, arakaka (Surinaams); watrakóh (Aucaner and Paramaccaner Bushnegroes); kromnikki alakadjé (Kwinti Bushnegroes); wata-lugusú (Saramaccaner Bushnegroes); pejo, peyo (Trio Indians); waiurubeta (Carib Indians); alasú (Arawak Indians); godowanorroe (Arawak Indians — d'Audretsch, 1965)

Phrynops rufipes (Spix, 1824)

Brazil: Vernacular name unknown

Colombia: Musá-gúga (Macuna Indians, Caño Comeyacá, tributary of Río Pirá-Paraná, Comisaría Vaupés); gú-tsúwú, gú-suáva (Barasana Indians, Caño Colorado, tributary of Río Pirá-Paraná, Comisaría Vaupés); ú-suán (Tucana Indians, Río Papurí); ú-húwú (Bara or Macú Indians, upper Río Papurí); querátayu (Yucuna Indians, lower Río Caquetá)

Phrynops tuberculatus (Luederwaldt, 1926)

Brazil: Cágado

Phrynops vanderhaegei Bour, 1973

Paraguay: **Karumbé-hy** (Guaraní language); tortuga acuática; cabeza de sapo; alabastro real

Platemys pallidipectoris Freiberg, 1945

Argentina: tortuga chata de pecho amarillo; tortuga chata del Chaco; tortuga de río chata; tortuga de río chaqueña; tortuga de pântano

Platemys platycephala (Schneider, 1792)

Brazil: **Lalá**; **perema**, jabuti-perema (Manaus and upper Amazon region); **machado**, jabuti-machado (Belém and lower Amazon region); machadinha (Belém and the island of Marajó); jabuti-juruparigê; jabuti-jurema; opei (Rio Negro- Tapurucuara region)

Colombia: Matamatá (Río Amazonas and lower Río Caquetá); charapa (Florén-cia region, Intendencia Caquetá); Local Indian name: Quetijápa (Yucuna Indians, lower Río Caquetá)

French Guiana: To'tue se'pent (Creole); Local Indian names: Mara-youbeta (Carib Indians, Galibi region); ayoulouta âkâtawa (Wayapi Indians)

Peru: **Charapita de aguajal**; charapa de fango; ashna charapa; Local Indian names: Pancushu, shutatu (Jibaro-Aguaruna, upper Río Marañon)

Surinam: Watra-sekrepatoe, kromnikki, arakaka (Surinaams); watrakóh (Aucaner and Paramaccaner Bushnegroes); kromnikki alakadjé (Kwinti Bushnegroes); wata-lugusú (Saramaccaner Bushnegroes); kulalawai (Wayana Indians); alasú (Awawak Indians)

Platemys radiolata (Mikan, 1820)

Brazil: Cágado

Platemys spixii Duméril and Bibron, 1835

Argentina: Tortuga acuática; tortuga chata

Brazil: Cágado

Uruguay: Tortuga acuática; tortuga de canaleta

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERNACULAR NAMES, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND CORRESPONDING SCIENTIFIC NAMES

The language is given in parentheses following the vernacular name. To find countries in which the vernacular name is used, refer back to the systematic list.

VERNACULAR NAME	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Acangapara	Crooked head	Old name for chelids in S. Brazil; rarely used today (P.E. Vanzolini, pers. comm.)
Acou ouri (Karajá)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Aiaçá (also spelled iaçá, aiuçá, ayaçá, ayassá, ayasá) (Tupi-Guaraní)		<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i> ; von Ihering also considers this name to be a general Tupi for all juvenile turtles, but this usage is no longer current
Aitkanti (Surinaams)	Eight sides	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Aiué (Kuikoro, Kalapalo, Matipú)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Aiuvé (Mehinaku, Waurá)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Alabastro real (Spanish)	Royal alabaster	<i>Phrynops vanderhaegei</i>
Alasú (Arawak)		General Arawak name for aquatic turtles (Surinam)
Anayurí (Tupi-Guaraní?)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> (♂) — this name is cited in Coutinho (1868) and was once heard by Medem in La Pedrera, Río Caquetá, Colombia. It is apparently very rarely used today.

Aperema		<i>Rhinoclemmys p. punctularia</i>
Araire (Kamaiurá)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Arakaka, ara-caga (Carib)		Carib name for <i>Rhinoclemmys p. punctularia</i> and probably <i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> . Also used in Surinaams to refer to these species, and sometimes to chelids. Fretey cites ara-caga as the Carib name for <i>R. p. punctularia</i> in French Guiana as well.
Arakakahidi (Makiritare)		Makiritare name given by de Civrieux (1973) for an unidentified species of turtle.
Arapuçá		Coutinho (1868) and Goeldi (1906) used this name for <i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i> . Von Ihering (1968) thought it might be a variation of aiaça, but this is doubtful. It is probably a fore-runner of irapuça, the current Brazilian name for <i>P. erythrocephala</i> .
Arara-jururá, arara-yurará (Tupi-Guaraní)	Macaw turtle	Old name for <i>Peltocephalus tracaxus</i> mentioned in Ferreira (1786) and Coutinho (1868).
Aritsáta (Kuikoro and Matipu)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Arítsata (Kalapalo)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Arrau, arrauí (Tupi-Guaraní)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Ashna charapa (Quechua)	Excrement turtle	General Quechua name for foul-smelling turtles in Amazonian Peru; especially used for <i>Phrynops gibbus</i> , <i>Phrynops nasutus</i> and <i>Platemys platycephala</i> .

Ayasá (also spelled aiaçá)		<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>
Ayoulouta (Oyampi)		<i>Phrynops nasutus</i>
Ayoulouta àkàkusiwa (Wayapi)		<i>Rhinoclemmys p. punctularia</i>
Ayoulouta âkâtawa (Wayapi)		<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Bachala		<i>Phrynops geoffroanus tuberosus</i>
Báchara		<i>Chelydra serpentina acutirostris</i>
Bache (Spanish)	Rut (i.e. hole in road)	<i>Chelydra serpentina acutirostris</i>
Bambero		<i>Rhinoclemmys annulata</i>
Barriguda (Spanish)	Big belly	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Bettia		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Bicho de casco (Portuguese)	Shelled animal	General name for turtles in Brazilian Amazonia
Bijaoguera	“Platanillo” or false banana (<i>Heliconia</i> sp.)	<i>Rhinoclemmys punctularia melanosterna</i>
Bipuámia (Emberá or Engverá)		<i>Kinosternon spurrelli</i>
Boesi-sekrepatoe (Surinaams)	Bush turtle	<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Bulos (Surinam Javanese)		<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Cabeça de cachorro (Portuguese)	Dog head	<i>Peltocephalus tracaxus</i>
Cabeçudo (Portuguese)	Big head	<i>Peltocephalus tracaxus</i>
Cabeza de bija (Spanish)		<i>Rhinoclemmys punctularia melanosterna</i>
Cabeza de sapo (Spanish)	Toad head	<i>Phrynops vanderhaegei</i>
Cabeza de trozo (Spanish)	Wood head (trozo = trunk; piece of wood)	<i>Kinosternon dunni</i>

Cabeza pintada (Spanish)	Painted head	<i>Rhinoclemmys punctularia melanosterna</i>
Cabeza rayada (Spanish)	Striped head	<i>Rhinoclemmys punctularia melanosterna</i>
Cabezón, cabezona, cabezudo (Spanish)	Big head	<i>Peltocephalus tracaxus</i>
Cabori (Shipibo)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Cada-arou (Carib)		Name given by Fretey (1977) for <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> in the Galibi area of French Guiana. See also kadaloe and kawana.
Cágado (Portuguese)	Turtle	General name for turtles in S. Brazil; used especially for chelids, but also for <i>Geochelone denticulata</i> , <i>G. carbonaria</i> , <i>Kinosternon scorpioides</i> and <i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i> in some areas.
Cágado d'água doce (Portuguese)	Freshwater turtle	<i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i> spp.; <i>Hydromedusa maximiliani</i> , <i>H. tectifera</i>
Cágado de pescoço comprido (Portuguese)	Long-necked turtle	<i>Hydromedusa maximiliani</i> , <i>H. tectifera</i>
Cagnagnaré (Mundurucu)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Caguamo, caguama		<i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Che- lonia mydas</i>
Cama-cól (Coreguajé)		<i>Phrynops geoffroanus tuberosus</i>
Cambeua, cambeva (Tupi-Guaraní)		<i>Podocnemis sextuber- culata</i>
Campanita (Spanish)	Little bell	<i>Phrynops hilarii</i>
Canál (Spanish)	Keel turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Cangapara		<i>Phrynops geoffroanus tuberosus</i>

Capinima, capininga		According to von Ihering (1968), this name is used for an unidentified, long-necked turtle in the Brazilian state of Maranhão.
Capininga		According to A. Leitão de Carvalho, this name is used for an undescribed subspecies of <i>Chrysemys scripta</i> in the Ilha São Luis region in the state of Maranhão.
Capitão (Portuguese)	Captain	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i> (♂)
Capitarí, capitari (Tupi-Guaraní)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i> (♂), and sometimes <i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> (♂)
Caprapocti (Kayapó)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Capron (Kayapó)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Cardon (Spanish)		<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Careta		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Carey, tortuga carey (Spanish)	Carey turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> ; <i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Cargado do Rio (Portuguese)		<i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i> (Wied, 1825; Schinz, 1833)
Carranchina		<i>Phrynops dahlí</i> , <i>Rhinoclemmys annulata</i>
Caripatúa		<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>
Carumbé		Name used for male <i>Geochelone</i> in Amazonia
Casquito	Little helmet	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides seriei</i>
Chájap (Jíbaro-Aguaruna)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Chapanera		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>

Charapa (Quechua)	Turtle	General Quechua name for turtles. Incorporated into the Spanish vocabulary in many areas; especially used for <i>Podocnemis expansa</i> , and sometimes for <i>Chelydra serpentina acutirostris</i> , <i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i> spp., <i>Phrynops gibbus</i> , <i>Phrynops nasutus</i> and <i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> .
Charapa de aguajal; charapita de aguajal (Spanish)	Pond turtle; little pond turtle	<i>Phrynops gibbus</i> ; <i>Phrynops nasutus</i> ; <i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Charapa de fango (Spanish)	Mud turtle	<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Charapa grande (Spanish)	Big turtle	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Charapa pequeña (Spanish)	Little turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Chibigüí (Emberá or Engverá)		<i>Rhinoclemmys nasuta</i> ; <i>Rhinoclemmys punctularia melanosterna</i> ; <i>Chrysemys scripta</i> ssp.
Chibigüí paimá (Emberá or Engverá)	Black chibigüí	<i>Rhinoclemmys p. melanosterna</i>
Chibirí		<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i>
Chimpire, chipire		<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>
Chirapa (Quechua)	Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina acutirostris</i>
Coancto-it (Kayapó)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Col-gó (Coreguajé)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> (♀)
Col-tirí (Coreguajé)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> (♂)
Cootou, òtu (Karajá)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Cootoune, cotoni (Karajá)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Cotubáno (Karajá)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>

Culitap	A variation of tapaculo - see below	<i>Kinosternon spurrelli</i>
Cuncuim (Jíbaro-Aguaruna)		<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Cupiso		<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>
Curaniguas (Spanish ?)		Name given by de Civrieux (1973) for an unidentified species of turtle.
Curíza (Carijona)		<i>Phrynops gibbus</i>
Egorabachí (Emberá or Engverá)	"Sleeps in the mud"	<i>Podocnemis lewyana</i>
Enaarakaka		<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> (Barrere, 1741)
Falso carey (Spanish)	False carey	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Fikútava (Kalapalo)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Fikutáva (Kuikoro, Matipú)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Foué (Juruna)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Fouébéra (Juruna)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Galápaga (Spanish)	Turtle, tortoise	<i>Podocnemis vogli</i>
Galápago (Spanish)	Turtle; tortoise	<i>Geochelone elephantopus</i> ; <i>Podocnemis vogli</i> ; <i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> ; <i>K. s. panamense</i> ; <i>K. spurrelli</i>
Galápago llanero (Spanish)	Plains turtle	<i>Podocnemis vogli</i>
Galápago mión (Spanish)	Urinating turtle	<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i>
Garapalo	Probably a variation of galápago	<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i>
Godowanorroe (Arawak)		<i>Phrynops nasutus</i> (d'Audretsch, 1965)
Gogó		<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Guacamayo charapa (Quechua)	Macaw turtle	<i>Peltocephalus tracaxus</i>

Guáchara		<i>Chelydra serpentina acutirostris</i>
Guachí (Emberá or Engverá)		<i>Chelydra serpentina acutirostris</i>
Guachupe, guachupele		<i>Kinosternon s. scorioides</i>
Gurruña		<i>Podocnemis vogli</i>
Gú-tsûwû; gú-suáva (Barasana)	Red turtle	<i>Phrynops rufipes</i>
Harra (Guahibo)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Hedionda (Spanish)	Stinking	<i>Phrynops gibbus</i>
Hikurí (Arawak)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria, G. denticulata</i>
Hwiktsabu (Canoeiros)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria, G. denticulata</i>
Iaçá (also spelled aiaçá)		<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>
Ichawalo (Kaxuiana)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Ichawaruyimo (Kaxuiana)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Icotea		<i>Chrysemys scripta callirostris; Chelus fimbriatus; Rhinoclemmys p. melanosterna</i>
Icotea blanca (Spanish)	White icotea	<i>Chrysemys scripta callirostris</i>
Icotea fina (Spanish)	Fine icotea	<i>Chrysemys scripta callirostris</i>
Icotea lisa (Spanish)	Smooth icotea	<i>Chrysemys scripta callirostris</i>
Icotea palmera de cuello largo (Spanish)	Long-necked palm icotea	<i>Rhinoclemmys p. melanosterna</i>
Iguanch cuncumín (Jíbaro-Aguaruna)		<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Ikiu (Waurá)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Inguensa		<i>Rhinoclemmys p. diademata, Rhinoclemmys p. melanosterna</i>

Ipiú (Mehinaku)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Irapuca, irapoca		<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>
Irrikumalo (Ualapiti)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Irú (Ualapiti)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Itoeroewajamoeroe		Name used for <i>Geochelone denticulata</i> according to d'Audretsch (1965)
Jabota (Tupi-Guaraní?)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> and <i>G. denticulata</i> (♀♀ only)
Jabuti, jaboti (Tupi-Guaraní?)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Jabuti-aperema		<i>Rhinoclemmys p. punctularia</i>
Jabuti-carumbé		Name used for male <i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> and <i>G. denticulata</i> in Amazonia.
Jabuti-jurema		Name used for <i>Platemys platycephala</i> according to von Ihering (1968). We have not heard it used.
Jabuti-juruparigê		Old name for <i>Platemys platycephala</i> according to Ferreira (1786)
Jabuti-machado		<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Jabuti-perema		<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Jabuti-piranga (Tupi-Guaraní)	Red jabuti	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>
Jabuti-putiâpêna		Old name for <i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> according to Ferreira (1786). Coutinho (1868) and Goeldi (1906) incorrectly believed this name (their spelling: jabuty-yutiapena) referred to <i>Platemys platycephala</i> .

Jabuti-tinga (Tupi-Guaraní)	White jabuti	<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Jabuti-tucumã (Tupi-Guaraní)	Spiny palm jabuti	Name use in the Rio Tocantins for <i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , according to von Ihering (1968)
Jára (Yucuna)		<i>Phrynops nasutus</i>
Jicotea		<i>Chrysemys scripta callirostris</i> ; <i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>
Jipu (Yucuna)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Jurará (Tupi-Guaraní)	Turtle	General name for freshwater turtles in Tupi-Guaraní; now used for <i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> in some parts of its range.
Jurará-acanguaçu (also spelled acangauçu or acanguçu) (Tupi-Guaraní)	Big-headed turtle	Old name for <i>Peltecephalus tracaxus</i> ; mentioned in Ferreira (1786) and Coutinho (1868). Goeldi (1906) incorrectly transcribes this name as "arara-acanga-assu", which translates as "big-headed macaw", and not "macaw-beaked turtle" as he suggests.
Jurará-açu, yurará-açu (Tupi-Guaraní)	Big turtle	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i> (♀)
Jurararetê (Tupi-Guaraní)	True turtle	Old name used by Ferreira (1786) for <i>Podocnemis expansa</i> .
Jurará-pitiú (Tupi-Guaraní)	Smelly turtle	Old name used by Ferreira (1786) for <i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i> .
Jurará-uirapequê		Old name used by Ferreira (1786) for <i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i> .
Kadaloe (phonetic spelling: Ka:daloe) (Carib)		General name for sea turtles in Carib; also used specifically for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> .

Kaiúvarágo (Naruôto)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Kalaluwa (phonetic spelling: Ka: lalúwa) (Carib)		<i>Eretmochelys i. imbricata</i>
Kalumé (Carib)		Name used for <i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> in French Guiana, according to Fretey (1977)
Kaouane		<i>Chelonia m. mydas</i> (Barrere, 1741)
Kapranno (Canela)		<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Kapranno-peiré (Canela)		<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> ; <i>Phrynops</i> spp.
Karankuké (Suiá)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Karét (Surinaams)		<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
Karranti (Suiá)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Karumbé (Guaraní)	"To carry slowly"	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>
Karumbé-hy (Guaraní)	Water karumbé	General name for freshwater turtles in Guaraní; especially used for <i>Chrysemys dorbignyi</i> , <i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i> and <i>Phrynops vanderhaegei</i>
Kaw (Boni)	Turtle	Name used by the Boni Bushnegroes in French Guiana for <i>Geochelone denticulata</i> and <i>G. carbonaria</i> (see also koh)
Kaw-wata (Boni)	Water turtle	Name used by the Boni Bushnegroes in French Guiana for <i>Rhinoclemmys punctulata</i> , <i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> , and probably for other aquatic turtles as well.
Kawana, kawana tibitibisitjing (phonetic spelling: kawa:na) (Carib)		<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>

Kóh (Aucans, Paramaccans)	Turtle	<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Kokoma (Kwinti)	Turtle	<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Konti (Suiá)		<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Korotiock (Botocudisch)		<i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i> (Wied, 1825)
Krapé (Surinaams)		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Kromnikki (Surinaams)	Crooked neck	General Surinaams name for chelids according to Hoogmoed (pers. comm.); specifically cited for <i>Phrynops nasutus</i> by d' Audretsch (1965)
Kromnikki alakadjé (Kwinti)	Crooked neck turtle	Kwinti Bushnegro name for chelids (Surinam)
Kulalashi (phonetic spelling: Kula: lashi) (Carib)		<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>
Kulalawa, kulalawai (Wayana)		General Wayana name for freshwater turtles
Kulalawa-ïmin (Wayana)		<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>
Kulikuliyele (Wayapi)		<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i>
Kuli-putpë, kulipupéh (Wayana)		<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Kulamayawa (Guahibo)		<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i>
Kuramixuwa (Makiritare)		Name given by de Civrieux (1973) for an unidentified species
Kuríá, kurija (Trio)		<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Kuro banu (Surinam Javanese)	Water turtle	General name for freshwater turtles
Kuro da rat (Surinam Javanese)	Water turtle	<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>

Labaria		<i>Rhinoclemmys p. punctularia</i>
Lalá		<i>Phrynops Geoffroanus</i> spp.; <i>Phrynops nasutus</i> ; <i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Ledi-foetoe sekrepatoe (also spelled redi-foetoe sekrepatoe) (Surinaams)	Red-footed turtle	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>
Loi alakadjé (Kwinti)		Kwinti Bushnegro name for unidentified chelid; perhaps <i>Phrynops Geoffroanus</i> ssp.
Loro charapa (Spanish & Quechua)	Parrot turtle	<i>Kinosternon s. scorioides</i>
Lugusú (Saramaccans)	Turtle	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Machadinha	Hatchet	<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Machado	Axe	<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Majajálo (Mehinaku)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Mara-youbeta (Cari)		<i>Platemys platycephala</i> , <i>Phrynops gibbus</i>
Mata, matámata, matamatá, matá-matá, mata-mata, matamata	*	<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>
Matamatá		Name used for <i>Phrynops Geoffroanus tuberosus</i> ; <i>Phrynops nasutus</i> , <i>Platemys platycephala</i> in some parts of Colombia

* The name *matamata* (for *Chelus fimbriatus*) is the only name of South American origin that has achieved widespread usage outside South America. However, the derivation of this name is unclear. In an obscure note in the Boletim do Museu Paraense (1897-1898), Emilio Goeldi, a Swiss zoologist who worked most of his life in Brazil, gave one possible derivation. He showed that the word might have been formed by reduplication of the Arruan Indian word *mata*, which means leather or skin. *Mata-mata* would thus mean "skin, skin and more skin", referring to the fringes of flesh on the head of this unusual turtle. Later, Goeldi (1906) mentions another possible derivation, this one from the Tupi language. In Tupi, the word *Muta* means stairs or ladder, and Goeldi suggested that the longitudinal keels running down the carapace of *Chelus* resemble stairs and may have led to the name *Muta-muta*.

Matamata		Name used for <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> in Guyana (P. Pritchard, pers. comm.)
Mazazalo (Waurá)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Montañé (Spanish)	Forest-dweller	<i>Rhinoclemmys annulata</i>
Morichalero (Spanish)	"Moriche"-dweller (moriche = <i>Mauritia</i> sp., Palmae)	<i>Kinosternon s. scorpoides</i>
Moro (Cuna)		<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (♀)
Morrocoy, morroco		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i> ; sometimes also <i>Rhinoclemmys annulata</i> in Colombia
Morrocoy de agua	Water morrocoy	<i>Kinosternon s. scorpoides</i> ; <i>Chrysemys scripta callirostris</i>
Morrocoyo		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i> ; <i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i> in Uruguay
Motelo, motolo		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Muçũa (also spelled muçuan, mussuã, mussuan, mussuam, mussuana)		<i>Kinosternon s. scorpoides</i>
Musá-gugá (Macuna)	"Achiote" turtle (achiote = <i>Bixa orellana</i>)	<i>Phrynops rufipes</i>
Ope hara (Guahibo)		<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>
Opei		<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Orinook turtle		<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Otu, cootou (Karajá)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Ouaouirouato (Maués)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Ouyamou		<i>Geochelone denticulata</i> (Barrere, 1741)

Ouyamoury, ouyamouri		<i>Chelonia m. mydas</i> (Barrere, 1743; Fermin, 1765)
Palmera (Spanish)	Palm tree	<i>Rhinoclemmys p.</i> <i>melanosterna</i>
Pancushu (Jibaro- Aguaruna)		<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Paxaralo (Ualapití)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Paticua (Cuna)		<i>Rhinoclemmys</i> <i>annulata</i>
Pé (Arara)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Peini edé alakadjé (Kwinti)	Painted-head turtle	<i>Rhinoclemmys p.</i> <i>punctularia</i>
Pecho de carey (Spanish)	Carey chest	<i>Chrysemys scripta</i> ssp.
Pecho quebrado (Spanish)	Broken chest	<i>Kinosternon s.</i> <i>scorpioides</i>
Pejo, peyo (Trio)		Chelid turtles
Peñung (Surinam Javanese)		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Péoume (Arara)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Perema		<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Peta de agua (Spanish)	Water breastplate	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> (♀)
Peto de agua (Spanish)	Water breastplate	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> (♂)
Peta de tierra (Spanish)	Land breastplate	<i>Geochelone carbo-</i> <i>naria, G. denticulata</i> (♀)
Peto de tierra (Spanish)	Land breastplate	<i>Geochelone carbo-</i> <i>naria, G. denticulata</i> (♂)
Pímpano		<i>Chelydra serpentina</i> <i>acutirostris</i>
Pitiú (Tupi-Guaraní)	Smelling of fish	<i>Podocnemis sextuber-</i> <i>culata</i> ; von Ihering (1968) states that this name is sometimes used for <i>R. p. punc-</i> <i>tularia</i> , but he is probably incorrect.
Pivichigua		<i>Kinosternon s.</i> <i>scorpioides</i>

Pocera (Spanish)	Pond dweller	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Portoka (Arawak)		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Potrunrut (Natokoi)		<i>Geochelone chilensis</i>
Poui (Mundurucú)		<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Pouipatpeuk (Mundurucú)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>
Querátayu (Yucuna)		<i>Phrynops rufipes</i>
Quetijápa (Yucuna)		<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Racaca (Creole)		<i>Kinosternon s. scorioides</i>
Raparapa		<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i> (Barrere, 1741-French Guiana; Fermin, 1765-Surinam)
Redi-foetoe sekrepatoe (also spelled ledi-foetoe sekrepatoe) (Surinaams)	Red-footed turtle	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>
Sabaleta, sabaleta	From the Río Sabaletas	<i>Rhinoclemmys nasuta</i>
Sabana kokoma (Kwinti)	Savanna turtle	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>
Sabana sekrepatoe (Surinaams)	Savanna turtle	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>
Sabanera (Spanish)	Savanna-dweller	<i>Podocnemis vogli</i>
Sachapana		Indian name cited by Waterton (1893) for <i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Samurita		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Sekrepatoe (Surinaams)	Turtle	General name for turtles in Surinaams (the lingua franca of Surinam); used especially for <i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> and <i>G. denticulata</i> . Probably derived from the Dutch word schildpad.
Shahue (Shipibo)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>

Shankwa, shangua		<i>Kinosternon s. albogulare</i>
Shawaruima (Trio)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Shutatu (Jíbaro-Aguaruna)		<i>Platemys platycephala</i>
Siksikanti (Surinaams)	Six sides	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Suruanã, suruáná		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Swanka		<i>Kinosternon s. albogulare</i>
Tacourari (Juruna)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria, G. denticulata</i>
Tapaculo (Spanish)	Ass cover	<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides, K. s. panamense, K. spurrelli</i>
Tapaculo liso (Spanish)	Smooth ass cover	<i>Kinosternon spurrelli</i>
Tapón (Spanish)	Cover	<i>Kinosternon spurrelli</i>
Tarapék (Auéti)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria, G. denticulata</i>
Tarékada (Kariña)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Taricay, taricaya		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Tartaruga (Portuguese)	Turtle	General name for turtles in Portuguese; especially used for <i>Podocnemis expansa</i> in Brazilian Amazonia and for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> in coastal Brazil
Tartaruga-amazonense (Portuguese)	Amazonian turtle	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Tartaruga-arara (Portuguese)	Macaw turtle	<i>Peltecephalus tracaxus</i>
Tartaruga-cabecuda (Portuguese)	Big-headed turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Tartaruga-coriácea (Portuguese)	Leathery turtle	Name used for <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> according to Luederwaldt (1926)
Tartaruga-da-Amazônia (Portuguese)	Amazon turtle	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>

Tartaruga-de-casco (Portuguese)	Shell turtle	Name used for <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> by Ferreira (1786)
Tartaruga-de-couro (Portuguese)	Leather turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Tartaruga-de-óleo (Portuguese)	Oil turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Tartaruga-de-pente (Portuguese)	Comb turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
Tartaruga-do-mar (Portuguese)	Sea turtle	General Portuguese name for sea turtles; especially used for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i> .
Tartaruga gigante (Portuguese)	Giant turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Tartaruga-grande (Portuguese)	Big turtle	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Tartaruga-japoneza (Portuguese)	Japanese turtle	<i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i>
Tartaruga-mestiça (Portuguese)	Mongrel turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Tartaruga-verdadeira- da-Amazônia (Portuguese)	True Amazon turtle	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Tartaruga-verde (Portuguese)	Green turtle	<i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i>
Tauatsibutã (Kamaiurá)		<i>Geochelone carbo- naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Tavájê (Auetí)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Tavatso (Naruôto)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Tavaureremit (Auetí)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Tawalu (Wayapi)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Terecay, terecaya		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Terekay		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> ; also used for <i>Lepido- chelys olivacea</i> in Guyana
Terékaya (Kariña)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>

Tigre d'agua (Portuguese)	Water tiger	<i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i>
Tinglada		<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Tortue (French)	Turtle	General name for turtles in French; used in French Guiana - also see to'tue
Tortuga (Spanish)	Turtle	General Spanish name for turtles; esp. used for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Podocnemis expansa</i> , <i>P. lewyana</i>
Tortuga acuática (Spanish)	Aquatic turtle	General name for all freshwater turtles; especially used for <i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i> , <i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i> spp.; <i>Phrynops hilarii</i> , <i>Phrynops vanderhaegi</i> , <i>Platemys spixii</i>
Tortuga barrosa (Spanish)	Mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides seriei</i>
Tortuga bico de papagaio (Spanish)	Parrot-beaked turtle	Name given for <i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> in the Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado", Lima, Peru.
Tortuga blanca (Spanish)	White turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Rhinoclemmys nasuta</i>
Tortuga boba (Spanish)	Stupid turtle	<i>Caretta caretta gigas</i>
Tortuga buitre (Spanish)	Vulture turtle	Name given for <i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i> in the Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado", Lima, Peru.
Tortuga cabeza de víbora (Spanish)	Viper head turtle	<i>Hydromedusa tectifera</i>
Tortuga canal (Spanish)	Keel turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Tortuga carey (Spanish)	Carey turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Tortuga chata (Spanish)	Flat turtle	<i>Platemys spixii</i>

Tortuga chata de pecho amarillo (Spanish)	Yellow-breasted flat turtle	<i>Platemys pallidipectoris</i>
Tortuga chata del Chaco (Spanish)	Chaco flat turtle	<i>Platemys pallidipectoris</i>
Tortuga comestible (Spanish)	Edible turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Tortuga coriácea del Pacífico (Spanish)	Pacific leathery turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii</i>
Tortuga de agua (Spanish)	Water turtle	<i>Podocnemis lewyana</i>
Tortuga de arroyo (Spanish)	Brook turtle	<i>Hydromedusa tectifera, Phrynops hilarii</i>
Tortuga de caja (Spanish)	Box turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides seriei</i>
Tortuga de canaleta (Spanish)		<i>Platemys spixii</i>
Tortuga de D'Orbigny (Spanish)	D'Orbigny's turtle	<i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i>
Tortuga de laguna (Spanish)	Lagoon turtle	<i>Phrynops Geoffroanus</i> ssp., <i>Phrynops hilarii</i>
Tortuga de la herradura (Spanish)	Horseshoe turtle	<i>Phrynops Geoffroanus</i> ssp.
Tortuga de mar (Spanish)	Sea turtle	General Spanish name for sea turtles; especially used for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i>
Tortuga de pântano, tortuga de los pântanos (Spanish)	Swamp turtle	<i>Phrynops hilarii</i> ; <i>Platemys pallidipectoris</i>
Tortuga de río (Spanish)	River turtle	<i>Hydromedusa tectifera</i> ; <i>Phrynops Geoffroanus</i> ssp.
Tortuga de río de cuello largo (Spanish)	Long-necked river turtle	<i>Hydromedusa tectifera</i>
Tortuga de río chaqueña (Spanish)	Chaco river turtle	<i>Platemys pallidipectoris</i>
Tortuga de sopa (Spanish)	Soup turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Tortuga de tierra (Spanish)	Land turtle	<i>Geochelone chilensis</i>

Tortuga de tierra de la Argentina (Spanish)	Argentinian land turtle	<i>Geochelone chilensis</i>
Tortuga de vientre manchado (Spanish)	Spot-bellied turtle	<i>Phrynops hilarii</i>
Tortuga del charco (Spanish)	Pond turtle	<i>Peltocephalus tracaxus</i>
Tortuga dorso de cuero (Spanish)	Leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Tortuga falso carey (Spanish)	False carey	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Tortuga franca (Spanish)	Sincere turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Tortuga laúd (Spanish)	Lute turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Tortuga laúd del Pacífico (Spanish)	Pacific lute turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii</i>
Tortuga olivácea (Spanish)	Olivaceous turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>
Tortuga pantanosa (Spanish)	Swamp turtle	<i>Phrynops hilarii</i>
Tortuga pintada (Spanish)	Painted turtle	<i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i>
Tortuga pintada típica (Spanish)	Typical painted turtle	<i>Chrysemys s. dorbignyi</i>
Tortuga sin concha (Spanish)	Turtle without a shell	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Tortuga terrestre (Spanish)	Land turtle	<i>Geochelone chilensis</i>
Tortuga verde (Spanish)	Green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Tortugaña	Big turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina acutirostris</i>
To'tue (French Guiana Creole)	Turtle	General name for turtles in the Creole of French Guiana
To'tue boite (French Guiana Creole)	Box turtle	<i>Kinosternon s. scorioides</i>
To'tue se'pent (French Guiana Creole)	Snake turtle	<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i> , <i>Phrynops gibbus</i> , <i>Platemys platycephala</i> , <i>Rhinoclemmys p. punctularia</i>

To'tue terre (French Guiana Creole)	Land turtle	<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Tracajá, tracaxá		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> *
Trakaiá (Kamaiurá)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Tsarope (Guahibo)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Tsulo (Trumái)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Uatsiputá (Naruôto)		<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Uirá-pocca, uira-pequé		Old names for <i>Podoc-nemis erythrocephala</i> according to Ferreira (1786) and Goeldi (1906)
Ú-hûwû (Bara or Macú)	Red turtle	<i>Phrynops rufipes</i>
Uruaná		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Urútsu (Trumái)		<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Ú-suän (Tucana)	Red turtle	<i>Phrynops rufipes</i>
Utsarára (Trumái)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Vadamo (Kariña)		<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Wadamo (Kariña)		<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Waiamu (phonetic spelling: Waiamim) (Carib, Kaxuiana)		<i>Geochelone carbo-naria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Waiurubeta (Carib)		Name given by Kappler (1885) for <i>Phrynops nasutus</i> ; see also mara-youbeta. Probably a general name for chelids in Carib.

* The name *Peltocephalus tracaxus* (*Podocnemis dumeriliana* of many recent authors) provides an example of incorrect use of a vernacular name in creating a scientific name. Spix (1824) proposed the name *Emys tracaxa* for this turtle, presumably on the basis of the vernacular name *tracajá*. However, *tracajá* is the vernacular name for *Podocnemis unifilis* in Brazilian, and it is doubtful that it was ever used for *Peltocephalus* (Goeldi, 1906; pers. obs.).

Warana (Surinaams)		<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>
Warara (Makiritare and Kariña)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Wata-lugusú (Saramaccans)	Water turtle	General name for aquatic turtles in Saramaccans
Watra-alakadjé (Kwinti)	Water turtle	<i>Kinosternon s. scorpioides</i>
Watra-kóh (Aucans, Paramaccans)	Water turtle	General name for aquatic turtles in Aucans and Paramaccans
Watra-sekrepatoe (Surinaams)	Water turtle	General name for aquatic turtles in Surinaams; especially used for <i>Phrynops gibbus</i> , <i>Phrynops nasutus</i> , <i>Platemys platycephala</i> .
Wayamo (Makiritare)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Wayapopi harra (Guahibo)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Wemá (Karajá)		<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>
Wi'ri (Makiritare)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Woyamou (Carib)		Fretey's (1977) spelling of waïamu; used by French Guiana Caribs for <i>Geochelone denticulata</i>
Xifiro (Makiritare)		Name given by de Civrieux (1973) for an unidentified species (perhaps <i>P. erythrocephala</i> or <i>K. s. scorpioides</i>)
Yaimoro (Cuna)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>
Yarou (Arara)		<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> , <i>G. denticulata</i>
Yauc (Cuna)		<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (♂)
Yavaci (Apiacá)		<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Yavaci-ihi (Apiacá)		<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>

Yàwimocy (Wayapi)

Chelus fimbriatus

Yàwisi yàwipilà
(Wayapi)

*Geochelone
denticulata*

Yurará (Tupi-Guaraní)

Old spelling of the
general Tupi-Guaraní
name for turtles; see
jurarà.

Zabaletera (Spanish)

From the Río Zabaletas
(or Sabaletas)

Rhinoclemmys nasuta;
see also sabaleta,
sabaletera

Zé-prego

Podocnemis unifilis (♂)

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